

THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

WITH WHICH IS INCORPORATED

THE NURSING RECORD

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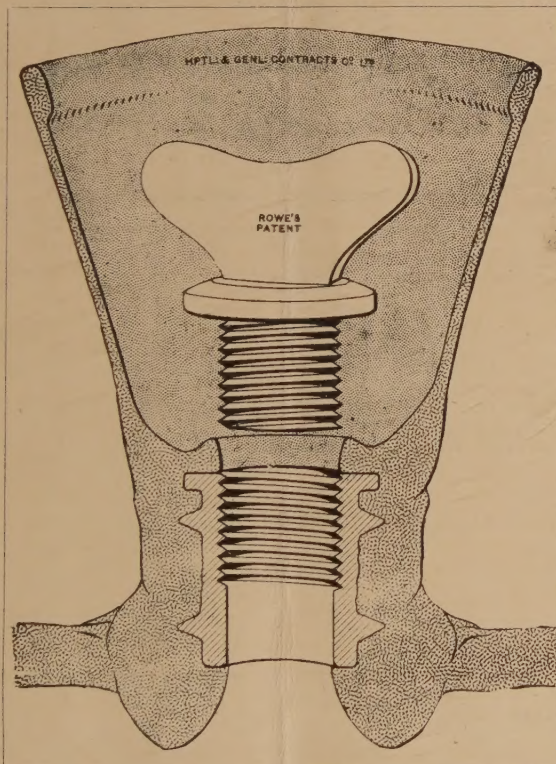
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CHAS. TAYLOR,

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ALBERT E. BOOKER,
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2nd January, 1917.

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THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1917.

Vol. LVIII.

EDITORIAL.

THE NOTIFICATION OF PREGNANCY.

The value of child life and the necessity for care of women with child, and through them of their unborn children, has caused consideration to be given to the best method of getting into touch with child-bearing women, and prominence is being given in some quarters to the suggestion for the notification of pregnancy.

In our opinion the proposal is one which is not only lacking in an appreciation of the finer instincts which inspire womanhood, but it is unworkable, and it would mean an interference with the liberty of women which we do not believe they would tolerate or Parliament sanction.

Is there anything more sacred to a woman happily circumstanced than the hope gradually developing into certainty of her dawning motherhood? It is a cherished secret shared only with her husband, and a few intimate relations and friends. Anything more distasteful to such a woman than compulsory attendance either in person or by proxy at the public office of a Registrar to notify her condition it is impossible to imagine, and the law would certainly be evaded, and therefore of little use.

And if this is the case with married women, what of their unfortunate sisters who look forward to maternity not as their crowning glory but as their shame? To compel such women to notify their condition would be a refinement of cruelty to which no civilized nation should subject them, and compulsion could only be enforced by the imposition of severe penalties. Those who advocate notification of pregnancy can surely not have considered its ultimate effects. The first instinct—and the right—of a wounded animal is to hide itself. The

first instinct of a woman betrayed is—assuming that she is not absolutely brazen—is to keep silence as to her condition when she has acquainted the few whom it is necessary to take into her confidence. And it is most essential that her reserve should be respected, and her self-respect fostered not trampled under foot. We venture to think that so crude a suggestion as that for the notification of pregnancy never emanated from a woman, but from someone so saturated by officialdom that only the end to be attained appeared important, and the road to be traversed to get there of no account.

The golden dreams in which the expectant mother enshrines her unborn child are of delicate tissue which, like the bloom on a butterfly's wing, is easily damaged and irretrievably destroyed, yet, to her child, her attitude is of the greatest importance. It is the exact antithesis of that which finds expression in the proposal for the notification of pregnancy. Whatever the means eventually adopted for public authorities to get into touch with the mothers of the race, during the ante-natal period, compulsory notification will never be effective. These authorities will be wise if they place upon the thoroughly trained district nurses and certified midwives throughout the country, the duty of getting into touch with the expectant mothers in their respective areas, for they are in the majority of instances the trusted friends and confidantes of the women with whom it is desired to help.

Now that the nation has at last realized that the lives of expectant mothers are of value, and that their health should be conserved, let us at least treat them with consideration and respect, and not demand the notification of pregnancy, which is no more or less than a proposal for the registration of pregnant women.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITION.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT FORMS OF MENINGITIS IN CHILDREN? WHAT DO YOU KNOW OF THEM AND OF THE NURSING CARE NEEDED?

We have pleasure in awarding the prize this week to Miss Henrietta Ballard, T.F.N.S., First London General Hospital, Camberwell, S.E.

PRIZE PAPER.

There are three forms of meningitis affecting children, namely:—

(i) Simple meningitis, or inflammation of the membranes of the brain, usually the basal portion of the pia-mater, including the fissure of Sylvius.

(ii) Tubercular meningitis. In this form the inflammation takes a similar course, but tubercular granulations are met with in the course of the vessels of the pia-mater, and are particularly numerous between the lips of the fissure of Sylvius.

(iii) Cerebro-spinal meningitis, or spotted fever, due to infection with the meningococcus. The meninges of the spinal cord are in these cases inflamed.

Causes of meningitis are toxins of specific fevers, syphilis, wasting diseases, injury of skull, teething, and intestinal disorders.

Tubercular meningitis usually affects the children of consumptive parents, and is always fatal; and cerebro-spinal meningitis is due to infection by the germ through the nasal cavity, and is highly infectious.

Symptoms of simple and tubercular meningitis are much the same, except that in the latter case the onset is much prolonged and very insidious. Headache of more or less severity is followed by vomiting, rise of temperature, and often decrease of pulse rate, irritability, malaise; in fact, the child's nature is absolutely changed for some days before a tubercular meningitis can be diagnosed. The child will suddenly cease to play with its companions, and lie down with his forehead against the floor, and give vent to piercing screams.

As the symptoms become more severe, he will turn from any light, and the eyes will become staring and vacant; a squint, ptosis, and other forms of paralysis are due to the purulent exudation matting together some of the cranial nerves, and thus causing loss of function.

In simple meningitis, retraction of the head is a marked symptom, and in tubercular meningitis the abdomen is greatly retracted; unconscious tremor and spasmodic twitching of the limbs are well marked, and convulsion follows convulsion for a varied time in some cases.

In cases terminating fatally, the end is coma, optic neuritis being present, and increased pulse rate and respirations.

Nursing of Meningitis.—Absolute quiet, darkened room; hair removed from head, and cold applications, such as Leiter's tubes, or ice-bag applied. Feet must be kept very warm, hot-water bottle being necessary, and the bowels must be freely opened daily. Nourishment must be administered in liquid form in small quantities at regular intervals, but if vomiting persists, ice must be given.

The patient must be kept absolutely still, as movement is much resented, and only tends to increase headache and vomiting.

Leeching is sometimes resorted to, and has been known to give good results.

Feeding is not an easy matter, and will require much tact and patience on the part of the nurse.

Cerebro-spinal meningitis is frequently the outcome of overcrowding and wet weather, carried by nose and throat discharges, and by the breath. When nursing this disease, masks soaked in disinfectant should be worn over the nose and mouth. Overalls, covering all over the uniform, must also be worn, and removed when leaving sick-room. Great precautions must be taken in disinfecting the hands. It is well to gargle the throat with weak carbolic or glycothymoline.

The patient may have a very high temperature and rapid pulse, or the temperature may be very low and the pulse slow. The patient is usually highly delirious, sometimes quite unconscious, suffers from severe frontal headache, marked rigidity of the muscles of the back of the neck, and pain in the spinal column.

Sickness is very common. The patient lies in a curved position in bed, with the head covered up with bedclothes. There is great dread of light. Nearly all cases of this disease are different, there seldom being two alike.

To Nurse Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—Choose a large airy room, with plenty of ventilation, and as little furniture as possible. The bed should be well protected with a mackintosh, as there is usually incontinence of urine. The blinds should be kept lowered, owing to effect of light on the eyes of patient. Lumbar puncture is usually done, and anti-meningitis serum injected, usually 15-30 c.c.s. in most cases.

The bed should be blocked at foot for three hours following puncture, as this frequently causes pain in the head.

The legs may be rubbed with alcohol (1 in 20), as there is usually stiffness after puncture.

Cold compresses applied to the forehead usually ease headache, or sometimes a rubber hot-water bottle gives relief.

Morphia, hypodermically, or chloral hydrate, may be given for restlessness.

A rash may come out all over the body, having the appearance of dirty brown spots, and may be faint, well marked, or absent entirely.

The tongue and mouth are usually dirty, with herpes on lips. The throat may be congested, and should be cleaned with lotion, such as sod. bicarb., hydro. peroxide, &c., and ointment applied to lips.

After the fourth week, improvement may be expected. Food may be given, but not too much, though the patient may feel very hungry.

About the fifth week the patient may be allowed to sit up, if convalescence is assured, and be allowed out of bed at the sixth week.

Complications are chiefly paralysis, which usually affects the eyesight and the mental condition. Relapse is common during convalescence. The termination of this disease is usually fatal.

HONOURABLE MENTION.

The following competitors receive honourable mention:—Miss D. W. Saddington, Miss D. M. Clarke, Miss A. Phipps, Miss L. M. Innes, Miss L. M. Moffitt, Miss C. G. Cheatley, Miss G. L. Sheppard, Miss S. Simpson, Miss M. Macintyre.

QUESTION FOR NEXT WEEK.

A patient becomes unconscious from cerebral hæmorrhage: what would you do in such a case? In the event of the patient becoming helpless from hemiplegia afterwards, indicate how you would nurse the case.

EPIDEMIC JAUNDICE.

During the present war, medical men both in France and in the East have had to treat a disease of which the symptoms are yellow staining of the skin, fever, and general disturbance, to which the name of epidemic jaundice has been given.

A similar outbreak occurred in Tokyo in 1914, which resulted in the discovery of an organism called the *Spirochaeta icterohaemorrhagica*.

Recently, at a meeting of the French Academy of Medicine, Dr. L. Martin and Dr. A. Pettit proved that in certain cases the jaundice occurring in France was the same condition as the Japanese disease. It is hoped to prepare a specific anti-serum.

NURSING AND THE WAR.

It is not necessary after the wide publicity given to the recent War Office scandal to allude to it in detail—especially as justice has been rendered by the Commission of Inquiry to the young officer concerned, though we fear his health has been permanently injured. But what is of importance to trained nurses is that they should not be associated in their hospital work and patronised by women of the type of the "Lady in the Case." Such association and patronage has been on numerous occasions thrust upon them and warmly resented, and it is high time that these mischievous old Society women should be prevented from using their social influence in Government Departments to the very serious injury of the body politic. We congratulate the Prime Minister on making justice possible, and Mr. and Mrs. Birch on their public-spirited and self-sacrificing conduct throughout. Thousands of pounds have been spent on this investigation, and there is no doubt that Second-Lieutenant Barrett would have been sacrificed to social influence had friends not found the funds to fight his case.

We have recently had placed before us several cases in which Sisters in the Imperial Nursing Reserve consider themselves justly aggrieved, and complain of the discourtesy with which they have been treated by the Matron-in-Chief. As redress appears impossible by appeal to the Army Council, we should advise for the future that these complaints be brought before Parliament. We feel sure that Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, who is the head of the Imperial Nursing Services and herself a model of courtesy, would desire that her nurses should be treated with every consideration and politeness by the senior official in the Service, and that their needs should be generously considered.

Army nurses are delighted to hear that Taplow Court will be re-opened next month for their reception. Those who have been hospitably entertained by Lady Desborough in the past are unanimous in their praise of her kindness, which is of a very charming and personal nature and, therefore, the more appreciated. No trouble appears too much for Lady Desborough to take in furthering the welfare of the nurses who come into touch with her. Some far from home have told us, "We just love her." One Canadian wrote: "How describe her? Why she is just superwoman." An Australian said: "It is such lovely people who make England truly great. I've written home about her. My dear old dad is for coming half across the world to thank her—only he can't leave his sheep." So we see how far-reaching is gracious goodness.

Quite a number of trained nurses have recently arrived in London from Australia for Military service in France. They have been "doing" London and were shown over the Houses of

Parliament, which greatly interested them as enfranchised citizens of the great Commonwealth. Our sisters from overseas can hardly realise that many of the great pioneers of Woman Suffrage in the Old Country are old enough to be their grandmothers. They must not forget, however, that they owe much of their status and liberty to the labours of these fine women, whose own reward is so long overdue.

On Thursday, 4th instant, an interesting luncheon party was held in the Oak Room of the Trocadero, when Mr. and Mrs. Jørgensen entertained His Excellency the Norwegian Minister, Mr. Vogt, and a party of well-known Norwegians resident in England who have been instrumental in bringing to this country a group of Norwegian nurses at present stationed in various Military Hospitals in London, for whom the luncheon party was primarily arranged.

After all were seated and the soup served the host rose to his feet and, in Norwegian, welcomed everybody to the table, the custom in Norway being (as explained by His Excellency to one of the guests) not to welcome the people on their arrival in the house, but when they sat down to eat; in the same manner as, the moment the meal was finished, the guests surrounded the host and hostess saying "Tak for maten," which, being interpreted, means "Thanks for the meal."

It is another Norwegian custom when next you dine with the same people to thank them for the last meal, however short or long a time may have elapsed in between, even if it runs into years.

Later on Mr. Jørgensen made a charming speech, in which, after referring to the gratification felt by everyone for His Excellency's recovery from his recent illness and his presence there that day, he went on to acknowledge the appreciation of the Norwegians of the manner in which the Military Hospitals had received and treated their nurses.

Miss Fletcher, Matron of the Richmond Military Hospital, in rising to respond on behalf of English nurses, thanked Mr. Jørgensen for his kind words of appreciation and took the opportunity of expressing the gratitude of English people generally for the generous gift of the Norwegians in sending from their country a group of nurses to help in this time of need, who were appreciated so much for their charming personality as well as for the excellent work they had rendered.

Managers of hospitals and nursing institutions are naturally gratified to find the nurses trained and connected with their institutions decorated with the Royal Red Cross, and mentioned in despatches.

Trained at the Royal Infirmary, Glasgow, Miss Annie Duncan, Miss Jessie Duncan, Miss Annie McD. Wright and Miss Mary R. Thomson have recently been given the R.R.C., and Miss Kate Carruthers, Miss Jessie A. Connal, Miss Margaret Heggie, Miss Jessie B. Young, and Miss A. McD. Wright have been mentioned in Sir Douglas Haig's despatches.

FRENCH FLAG NURSING CORPS.

From many letters received from France, the Sisters of this Corps have been helping their patients to enjoy an English "Merry Christmas." In France, the *Jour de l'An* is the great festival.

Sister de l'Épine, its only thoroughly trained French Sister (St. Thomas's), writes, "We have just got over the *Noël des Poilus*, as people say here. It was a very nice and bright day. I think they all enjoyed it very much, and they were delighted with their little souvenirs. Some of the presents came from England, and were much appreciated, especially the cigarettes, tobacco, and sweets. Ever since Christmas we have been very busy; the ambulance is full up. It is such good interesting work."

Sister Maize says, "We managed, through all the adverse conditions of present life, to spend a very happy Christmas with our patients, and their gratitude repaid us abundantly."

Sister C. Perkins writes: "We gave the patients a very nice Christmas here—tea, fruit, and presents. I made a little sack for each one of mine, and tied them all to an iron which goes across the huts. Each soldier was blindfolded, and had to cut down a sack without touching it with his left hand. It was great fun. We had songs and games, and smokes, and were all very happy."

Sister Gill also reports a festive time. "Each patient received a present of clothing, and we decorated a festive table and provided them all with extra fare. In the afternoon all those capable of going immensely enjoyed a play given by the Belgian Ambulance unit here." The Sisters, who live on a large barge, seem recently to have had a breezy time—tremendous gales and torrents of rain. "It is all the men can do to keep the boats moored; they are continually breaking loose, and the tarpaulins have a habit of blowing away just at the most inconvenient moment." We feel sure a lot of cobwebs must at the same time be scattered to the four winds, and minds braced by the turbulent elements. Personally we glory in high winds.

M. le Député Peyroux, méd. chef, writes:—"I am delighted to have Miss Gill and Miss Rolph at my hospital, and still more delighted with the immense services they render." This is specially acceptable praise from so high an authority.

The first Canadian unit of the Corps has now completed its first year's service, and we are glad to know that with one exception all the Sisters propose to remain members of the Corps for a time. Their work has been highly efficient and greatly appreciated by their French patients.

We have to thank Mrs. Stabb for a most welcome parcel for the use of the Sisters of the F.F.N.C. of rubber water bottles and covers, and other useful articles for ward equipment. They have been sent to Toul.

THE PRECIOUS BABES.

The incontestable right of every child who comes into the world is to be born of healthy parents, and to be placed in a healthy environment, and it is the duty of every nation which claims to be civilized to protect the interests of the weak and helpless. Further, it is only by protecting the interests of the individual that a nation can safeguard its own, for the future of every country depends upon the physical, mental, and moral strength of the children of to-day. Yet, it is appalling to think that over three and a-half million children under a year old perish annually in the countries of the civilized world, that a new-born child has less chance to live than a man of ninety, and of living a year than a man of eighty, the three principal factors in infant mortality being neglect, ignorance and poverty.

The more we ponder on these things the more we realise that the supremely important gift of parents to their children is that of healthy birth and that the vocation of fatherhood and motherhood is one of the highest life has to offer. Therefore, in contracting the marriage tie, not only the mutual happiness of the parents, but the future welfare of the children who in all probability will be born to them must be taken into account.

In this connection the modern tendency of late marriages is to be deplored because, undoubtedly, the most virile children are those of parents in their early manhood and womanhood. Further, not only health, but a readiness to fulfil the duties of motherhood on the part of the wife can hardly be over-estimated, for a little child thrives when encompassed by mother love, and all the wisdom of the scientists will never be an efficient substitute.

A little child. Is there anything in all the world more beautiful, more precious than a healthy

infant, with a skin of the texture of velvet and a complexion like the bloom on a peach? What wonder that the mother, who for the first time holds in her arms the blossom born of love, feels that heaven itself can hardly have greater rapture in store for her. Joy fills her inmost heart as she thinks of her treasure, and she breathes a prayer that she may walk worthy of the vocation where-with she is called.

To bring up such a child aright, to surround him by a gay and happy atmosphere, to teach him, nevertheless, that duty and discipline are the

keynotes of life, and sympathy and care for others amongst the cardinal virtues, is a real contribution to the welfare of the State, and the mother who has such an outlook on life should be honoured and herself encompassed with affection.

Throughout the length and breadth of this land there are many such mothers, under whose fostering care children come into their rightful heritage. But we cannot rest satisfied until every child has a share in this common birthright, its proper inheritance of healthy environment and wise and loving care.

The modern girl, if she is wise, will make a point of acquiring in an infants' hospital, a crèche, or elsewhere, a knowledge of the elementary duties entailed in the care of infants.



A MODERN MADONNA.

"He came all so still—

There his mother was—

As dew in April

That falleth on the grass.

He came all so still

To his mother's bower,

As dew in April

That falleth on the flower.

He came all so still—

There his mother lay—

As dew in April

That falleth on the spray."

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

THE NURSING SERVICES.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, in his despatch of January 2nd, mentions the following amongst "those officers, ladies, non-commissioned officers and men, serving, or who have served, under my command, whose distinguished and gallant services and devotion to duty I consider deserving of special mention":—

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE.

Smith, Sister (acting Matron) Miss M.; Wilkin, Sister Miss M. E.; Bond, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss E. W.; Brown, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss M.; Caswell, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss M. R.; Caswell, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss M. T.; Davis, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss M. E.; Holmes, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss F. R.; James, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss L. E.; Killery, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss E. S.; Stephenson, Staff Nurse (acting Sister) Miss E. F.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA'S IMPERIAL MILITARY NURSING SERVICE RESERVE.

Blair, Sister Miss A. C.; Bradshaw, Staff Nurse Miss S. E.; Cameron, Sister Miss C.; Dalrymple, Sister Mrs. N.; Faning, Staff Nurse Miss E.; Harcourt, Staff Nurse Miss M. L.; Johnston, Sister Miss H. M.; Leppard, Acting Sister Miss M.; Miller, Acting Sister Mrs. H.; Miller, Staff Nurse Miss J.; McInnes, Acting Sister Miss A.; Mackay Acting Matron Miss A. G.; Newton, Staff Nurse Miss E. K.; Saw, Staff Nurse Miss L. H.; Smythe, Sister Miss E. M.; Strachan, Acting Sister Miss J. C.

TERRITORIAL FORCE NURSING SERVICE.

Ashworth, Sister Miss M.; Carruthers, Staff Nurse Miss C.; Connal, Staff Nurse Miss J. A.; Coward, Sister Miss A. I.; Cowie, Sister Miss M.; Little, Sister Miss M. M.; Maxey, Sister Miss K.; Molyneux, Sister Miss A. L.; Revel, Sister Miss M.; Smith, Sister Miss M.; Stooks, Sister Miss P. A.; White, Sister Miss S.; Williams, Sister Miss M.; Yule, Sister Miss M. A.

CIVIL HOSPITAL RESERVE.

Allardes, Acting Sister Miss B. G. (Glasgow Western Infirmary); Browning, Acting Sister Miss F. (Sunderland R. Infirmary); Cullwick, Staff Nurse Miss B. R. (R. Southern Hospital, Liverpool); Dinond, Staff Nurse Miss W. H. (Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital); Fisher, Acting Sister Miss H. G. (Dundee R. Infirmary); Garnett, Acting Sister Miss F. T. (The London Hospital); Gaw, Acting Sister Miss A. W. (David Lewis' Hospital); Hanson, Acting Sister Miss L. (Derbyshire R. Infirmary); Haywood, Acting Sister Miss K. E. (West Ham Infirmary); Heggie, Acting Sister Miss M. B. (Glasgow R. Infirmary); Miller,

Acting Sister Miss R. (Liverpool R. Infirmary); Ronaldson, Acting Sister Miss M. F. (Nottingham County Hospital); Twitchin, Acting Sister Miss C. (Middlesex Hospital); Wright, Acting Sister Miss A. M. (Glasgow R. Infirmary); Young, Acting Sister Miss J. R. (Glasgow R. Infirmary).

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENT.

Archbold, Miss M.; Attenborough, Miss H. M.; Beausire, Miss W. A.; Boyd, Miss M. E.; Bulkeley, Miss W.; Bunyard, Miss M.; Clarke, Miss K. B.; Davis, Miss J.; Ernest, Miss B.; Fletcher, Miss A. M.; Gilroy, Miss E.; Hill, Miss N.; Jobson, Miss D.; Kydd, Miss A. V. R.; Lawley, Miss M. C.; Leatham, Miss L. P.; Little, Miss C.; Lord, Miss E. W.; Morgan, Miss C. G.; Moxsy, Mrs. F. H.; Robertson, Miss K. E.; Swann, Miss A. Y.; Trant, Miss H.; Walker, Miss L.; Warner, Miss R. C.

SPECIAL MILITARY PROBATIONERS.

Eden, Miss D.; Greig, Miss D. E. M.; Pierson, Miss M. L.; Young, Miss M. A.

ORDER OF ST. JOHN OF JERUSALEM AND BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETIES.

Crowdy, Miss I.; Deas, Miss A. J.; Holmes, Sister Miss O. K.; Hunter, Sister Miss L. G.; Jones, Mrs. G.; Thompson, Miss D. J.; Whent, Matron Miss M.; Wilcox, Sister Miss A. M.

VOLUNTARY AID DETACHMENTS.

Batey, Miss M. A.; Dickson, Miss C. M.; Levson-Gower, R., the Lady; Lyell, Miss M. M.; Pritchard, Miss E. L.; Wilson, Miss D. G.; Wyndham, D., the Hon. Mrs. P.

LADY WORKERS.

Baynes, Mrs. C. A.; Hamilton, Miss M. E.; Hildyard, Mrs. G. D. A.; Inglis, Miss K.; Norman, F. P., the Hon. Lady.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

Princess Patricia of Connaught opened, at St. Margaret's Hall, Uxbridge, on Tuesday, a new club which has been provided for the use of Canadian wounded who are in hospital at Hillingdon House.

Writing from "Somewhere in Serbia," a woman motor-driver for the Scottish Nursing Association says:—

"It is sad work driving the wounded. When the roads are bad or when it rains it is almost impossible to get along at all.

"Why we haven't all been killed long ago I can't think. We have driven on the scratchiest mountain tracks, over rocks, through rivers and along the edges of precipices in greasy weather (when one skid would send you to glory) down terrible angles and corners in the midst of traffic of all descriptions—mules, horse-carts, cars, guns, donkeys, and ox-wagons.

"We are in bell tents at the foot of the mountains.

"The snow is gradually creeping down the hills. We get up before the sun, and this morning (December 13th) it was bitterly cold—our first touch of frost."

M. G. S. writes to the *Dundee Advertiser* :—

"I read with interest some little time ago that a question had been asked in the House of Commons about the hardships (?) endured by the V.A.D.s of the Dundee War Hospital. I read about it with much interest and considerable astonishment. The 'discomforts' consisted in their sharing with one other nurse most comfortable, completely furnished bedrooms in a first-class hotel, with all expenses paid for them, and their having to journey to their work in a tramway car (which expense, I understand, is now also defrayed by the authorities). Also I noticed a complaint as to the meagreness of their salaries. Well, I always understood the 'V' in V.A.D. stood for 'voluntary,' and that therefore the £20 per annum kindly paid them by those in authority was merely to defray any expenses their work might lead them into. Personally I think the Dundee War Hospital V.A.D.s may congratulate themselves on the arrangements made for their comfort, and if they inquire amongst their fellows throughout Scotland they will get proof of it. As a contrast, here's a picture of the conditions under which we Army Sisters and V.A.D.s lived in a hospital I worked in in France :—Our bedrooms, measuring 12 ft. by 10 ft., were shared by three nurses or Sisters, as the case might be; curtains were hung between our beds, and space being extremely limited a soldier's (hospital) locker each was our entire furniture. I was the envy of the hospital because I converted a packing-case into a wardrobe, and let out pegs to the less fortunate—incidentally in our crowded moments the wardrobe had to be moved across the door to leave more room. It wasn't luxurious, but it was rather fun, and all in the way of war. These luxurious quarters were shared alike by V.A.D.s and Sisters, the only difference being that the Sisters received salaries, and the equally hard-working V.A.D.s paid our directrice 35s. 6d. per week for board and lodging, and extra for their washing."

AN EXAMPLE.

Here's an example from

A butterfly;
That on a rough, hard rock
Happy can lie;
Friendless and all alone
On this unsweetened stone.

Now let my bed be hard,
No care take I;
I'll make my joy like this
Small butterfly;
Whose happy heart has power
To make a stone a flower.

THE ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION AND THE COLLEGE OF NURSING.

By command of Her Royal Highness the Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, President of the Corporation, a special general meeting of the Royal British Nurses' Association will be held in the Lecture Hall of the Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, Cavendish Square, London, W., on Thursday, January 18th, 1917, at 2.30 p.m.

The meeting is summoned to consider the proposed amalgamation of the College of Nursing, Ltd., with the Association, when the following resolution will be moved :—

"That the Agreement, dated 21st day of December, 1916, for the Amalgamation of the College of Nursing, Ltd., with the Association be confirmed; and that, subject to new Bye-Laws being approved by the Privy Council, the Bye-Laws of the 10th day of June, 1898, shall be annulled."

The Agreement to which are appended forms of the proposed Supplemental Charter and Bye-Laws, is printed in the *Nurses' Journal* for January, 1917, and has been sent with the notice of the meeting to all members of the R.B.N.A.

For the benefit of the nursing profession generally, we this week publish the Agreement and the proposed Supplemental Charter.

We do not propose in this issue to review at length the question of amalgamation between these two Bodies; suffice it to say that the proposed Agreement is a compromise, whereby the Profession of Nursing both gains and loses.

THE GAINS.

The gains may be assessed :—

(1) That after a quarter of a century the opposition of the managers of the majority of the large Nurse Training Schools to the principle of State Registration of Nurses has been abandoned, and their representatives grouped in the College of Nursing, Ltd., are now prepared to amalgamate with the Royal British Nurses' Association—founded by Mrs. Bedford Fenwick and a few Matrons in 1887 to organize trained nurses and "provide for their registration"—and to "promote or otherwise take steps to obtain an Act of Parliament for the Registration of Nurses and the keeping of a Register or Registers of Nurses," so that the uncompromising opposition of the managers of these Nursing Schools can no longer be advanced in Parliament against the principle of State Registration, to further obstruct this long-delayed and very urgent reform, when a Bill for this purpose is under consideration. How important a gain this is can only be estimated when we read the "Memorial of Nurse Training School Authorities," sent for publication to this journal in 1889, signed by all the important officials at St. Thomas' Hospital, from the Treasurer to the Home Sister,

and of Guy's, Westminster, Charing Cross; King's College, London, St. Mary's, St. George's, and other institutions, with the exception of the Matrons of Guy's and St. George's.

MEMORIAL OF NURSE TRAINING SCHOOL AUTHORITIES.

"We, the undersigned, beg the favour of your insertion of the following statement, which we think desirable to make, in view of the paragraph which has been published on the subject of State Registration of Nurses, in which we note with surprise the statement that the main object of the British Nurses' Association 'is in conformity with a great public want and a widespread professional demand.'

"We would wish to point out that those who represent the largest Nursing interests in the Metropolis and throughout the country, and who have the most to do with the training and examination of Nurses, have not only declined to take part in the Association, but consider that its proposed enrolment of Nurses in a common Register, if carried out, would (1) lower the position of the best trained Nurses; (2) be detrimental to the advancement of the teaching of Nursing; (3) be disadvantageous to the public; and (4) be injurious to the medical practitioner.

"We hope that a final judgment upon this important matter will be postponed until the views of those who are opposed to the aims of this Association have been expressed and examined. We further consider it our duty to state that if a Charter be applied for, on the lines stated in the prospectus of the British Nurses' Association, we shall feel it incumbent upon us to offer thereto all legitimate opposition in our power."

The signatories were as good as their word, and their opposition before the Privy Council which advised Her late Majesty Queen Victoria to grant the Charter, cost the Association upwards of £1,000—and, as we are told in the "Life of Florence Nightingale," the opposition paid nearly as much.

WIND-UP OF COLLEGE COMPANY.

(2) The second asset is that "forthwith upon the amendment of the existing Charter or the grant of a Supplemental Charter . . . all necessary steps shall be taken to liquidate and wind up the College of Nursing, Ltd.," and many of the most objectionable provisions in its intolerable constitution are to be eliminated. No one will regret the termination of its brief and inglorious career. The whole Council, however, who were prepared to thrust this constitution upon us and govern us without consent, are to be given office upon the Council of the Conjoint Corporation.

DIPLOMAS OF FELLOWSHIP.

(3) The provision that "no titles and diplomas shall be granted" is expunged. The conjoint Council takes power "to grant diplomas of Fellowship of the Corporation to members who pass such higher examinations as may be prescribed."

POWER OF APPEAL.

(4) The autocratic power of the College Council to remove a nurse's name from the Register and deprive her of membership without power of appeal will no longer be permitted. Before the removal of their names nurses will have the elementary right "to appear in person or by agent to show cause why their names should not be removed."

We congratulate the Trained Nurses' Protection Committee on having given such wide publicity to the indignation of British nurses concerning these indignities—and the Council of the College on agreeing to remove them.

THE LOSSES.

The proposed loss of professional prestige is, however, severe, and can only be appreciated by the professional founders of the British Nurses' Association, who worked, won and paid for the Royal Charter in 1893, whereby a Professional as opposed to a Popular Constitution was secured. Membership of the British Nurses' Association from its foundation has for thirty years been open only to trained nurses and medical practitioners, persons who understand the theory and practice of the science of nursing. The Supplemental Charter provides that membership is open to the laity; thus British nurses will no longer have a Chartered Professional Association of their own, but may, together with lay persons form a Corporation to be termed the Royal British College of Nursing. This loss of professional independence and prestige is a very high price to pay, and is a *quid pro quo* the founders of the Association would not concede in the past in order to placate opposition.

STATE REGISTRATION THE CRUX.

The all-important question for the profession at large still remains State Registration by Act of Parliament, and the form of legislation to be incorporated in a Nurses' Bill.

Once more for the time being the Bill drafted by the Central Committee holds the field, as presumably the College Bill is now in abeyance pending amalgamation with the R.B.N.A., when steps are to be taken to obtain an Act of Parliament, and when this Bill is drafted it will be time enough to consider its provisions, which, let us hope, may provide for the direct representation of the nursing profession on democratic and acceptable lines.

As the initiator and the first member of the British Nurses' Association, and one of those who on several occasions urged the Managers of the Nurse Training Schools to encourage the professional aspirations of their nurses, and to help them in their efforts towards sound professional organisation, we cannot fail to realise that the amalgamation of the promoters of the College and the despitefully-used R.B.N.A., is an important step toward professional unity, a desirable consummation to be effected only by conceding to the members of the nursing profession as a whole the full measure of professional responsibility which is its right.

AGREEMENT: PROPOSED SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER AND BYE-LAWS.

THIS AGREEMENT made the 21st day of December, One thousand nine hundred and sixteen, BETWEEN THE ROYAL BRITISH NURSES' ASSOCIATION (hereinafter called "the Association") of the one part and the COLLEGE OF NURSING LIMITED whose registered office is situate at Number 83, Pall Mall London (hereinafter called "the College") of the other part WHEREAS the Association are a body incorporated by Royal Charter dated the sixth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-three for the purpose of the improvement of the profession of nurses and, under their Charter, have power to affiliate to themselves or amalgamate with themselves any body of persons, corporate or incorporate, formed for all or any of the purposes for which the Association themselves are formed or for any purpose analogous or corresponding thereto and the affairs of the Association are managed under bye-laws approved by the Privy Council on the tenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight AND WHEREAS the College are a Company with limited liability incorporated under the Companies Acts 1908 and 1913, for the purpose (inter alia) of promoting the better education and training of nurses AND WHEREAS with a view to the better promoting of the interests of nurses it has been arranged that provided the necessary amendment of the said Charter for that purpose can be obtained the Association shall amalgamate with themselves the College and that the title of the Association shall be altered to the Royal British College of Nursing (hereinafter referred to as "the Corporation") Now the parties hereto DO HEREBY MUTUALLY COVENANT AND AGREE as follows:

1. The Association shall forthwith take such steps as may be necessary to enable them to apply for and will use their best endeavours to obtain (either by way of amendment of their said Charter or by the grant of a Supplemental Charter) the alterations in the terms of their said Charter which are set out in the draft Supplemental Charter which has been approved by the parties thereto and which, for identification is marked with the letter "A" and has been signed by or on behalf of the parties hereto subject to such further alteration (if any) as may be agreed between the parties hereto.

2. The Association will, simultaneously with the application to be made by them with regard to the alteration of the Charter under the provisions of Clause 1, herein take such steps as may be necessary to annul the existing bye-laws of the tenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight and will use their best endeavours to make and obtain the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council to the new bye-laws, set out in the draft which has been approved by the parties

hereto and which for identification is marked with the letter "B" and has been signed by or on behalf of the parties hereto and the substitution of the same for the said bye-laws of the tenth day of June, One thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight subject to such alterations (if any) as may be agreed between the parties hereto.

3. Forthwith upon the amendment of the existing Charter or the grant of a Supplemental Charter in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1 hereof and of the repeal of the existing bye-laws and the approval of the new bye-laws in lieu thereof in accordance with the provisions of Clause 2 hereof the assets of the College shall be transferred to the Corporation in whom the assets and liabilities of the Association shall continue to be vested and all necessary steps shall be taken to liquidate and wind up the College of Nursing Limited.

4. If the existing Charter shall not be amended or a Supplemental Charter granted, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 1, or if the existing bye-laws shall not be annulled, and new bye-laws approved in lieu thereof, in accordance with the provisions of Clause 2, within the period of twelve months from the date of this Agreement it shall be lawful for either of the parties hereto to give to the other notice in writing of their desire to determine the proposals for the amalgamation of the Association and the College and thereupon the provisions of Clauses 1, 2 and 3 hereof shall become null and void and be of no effect ab initio.

5. If the Charter shall be amended and new bye-laws approved, in accordance with the terms of this Agreement, the Association shall as soon as the amalgamation with the College is completed, promote or otherwise take steps to obtain an Act of Parliament for the Registration of Nurses and the keeping of a Register or Registers of Nurses.

6. The College shall pay all the reasonable and proper costs and expenses of the College and the Association, in connection with the negotiations for and the preparation and completion of this Agreement and of carrying or attempting to carry the same into effect.

IN WITNESS whereof the Association and the College have caused their respective Common Seals to be hereunto affixed the day and year first above written.

The COMMON SEAL of the Royal British Nurses' Association was hereunto affixed in the presence of

HERBERT PATERSON,
Honorary Medical Secretary R.B.N.A.
ISABEL MACDONALD,
Secretary.

The COMMON SEAL of The College of Nursing Limited was hereunto affixed in the presence of

ARTHUR STANLEY } *Members of*
SARAH ANN SWIFT } *the Council.*
MARY S. RUNDLE, *Secretary.*

A.

[NOTE.—The following is the draft Supplemental Charter, marked with the letter A, referred to in an Agreement dated the 21st day of December, 1916, and made between The Royal British Nurses' Association and The College of Nursing, Limited.]

GEORGE THE FIFTH by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions Beyond the Seas, KING, Defender of the Faith, TO ALL WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME GREETING.

WHEREAS it has been represented to us that, since the Royal British Nurses' Association was incorporated by Royal Charter, granted by Her late Majesty Queen Victoria on the sixth day of June in the fifty-sixth year of Her Reign (hereinafter called "the Principal Charter"), an Association entitled the College of Nursing Limited and registered under the Companies Acts 1908 and 1913 as a Company Limited by guarantee has been formed for promoting the better education and training of Nurses and uniformity thereof and obtaining State Registration of Nurses.

AND WHEREAS it is desirable, in the interests of Nursing, that the said College shall be amalgamated with the said Association.

AND WHEREAS it has been represented to us that the usefulness of the said Amalgamated Bodies would be increased if a Supplemental Charter were granted, altering the name and extending the powers of the said Association and altering the Constitution thereof so as to make it more fully representative of the Nursing Profession.

AND WHEREAS the services of Nurses during the present War have made the Nursing Profession deserving of Our Royal gratitude and favour.

NOW KNOW YE that we, in supplement of the Principal Charter, HAVE of Our Special Grace, certain knowledge and mere motion given and granted and WE HEREBY GIVE AND GRANT as follows:

CHANGE OF NAME.

The name of the Royal British Nurses' Association shall henceforth be changed to the Royal British College of Nursing and the expression "the Corporation" in the Principal Charter and in this Charter shall mean the Royal British College of Nursing and apply to the amalgamated Body consisting of the said Association and the said College.

EXTENSION OF PURPOSES AND POWERS OF THE CORPORATION.

The purposes of the Corporation shall be extended so as to include the following:

(a) The promotion of the development of Nursing as a profession and of any branch of women's work connected with hospitals.

(b) The improvement of the training, education and professional status of Nurses, and the promotion of a uniform curriculum and standard of qualification.

(c) The institution and conduct of examinations and the grant of Diplomas and Certificates of Proficiency in Nursing, or any branch of Nursing.

(d) The making and maintaining of an official Register of persons qualified to act as Nurses.

(e) To promote legislation to provide for the State recognition of and protection of the official Register and for the development and protection of the Profession of Nursing and for the carrying into effect of the purposes of the Principal Charter and this Charter.

(f) To accept any gift, endowment, or bequest made to the Corporation generally or for the purpose of any specific object connected with Nursing and to carry out any trusts or conditions attached to any such gift, endowment, or bequest; and to acquire and hold lands and hereditaments of the yearly value of £10,000.

(g) To do anything incidental or conducive to carrying into effect the foregoing purposes.

MEMBERS OF THE CORPORATION.

The members of the Corporation shall consist of the following persons:—

(1) The President;

(2) All persons who at the date of this Charter are members of or whose names are on the Register of the Royal British Nurses' Association;

(3) All persons who at the date of this Charter are members of the College of Nursing Limited;

(4) All persons who from time to time become members of the Corporation in accordance with the Bye-Laws of the Corporation for the time being in force.

THE PRESIDENT AND HONORARY OFFICERS.

The first President shall be Her Royal Highness Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland.

THE COUNCIL.

The affairs of the Corporation shall be managed by a Body to be called "the Council" which shall be the Governing Body of the Corporation. All the duties and powers by the Principal Charter heretofore vested in the General Council and the Executive Committee thereby constituted shall be vested in and be exercisable by the Council.

The Council shall consist of such number of persons possessing such qualifications who shall hold office for such period and shall retire therefrom in such rotation as may be prescribed by the Bye-Laws for the time being in force.

The first Council of the Corporation shall consist of the following members of the said Association and College, and they shall hold office until the expiration of two years from the date of this charter or until the first appointment of the Council under the Bye-Laws whichever shall last happen.

Anna Beatrix Baillie, R.R.C. (Matron, Royal Infirmary, Bristol).

Eleanor Constance Barton, R.R.C. (Matron Chelsea Infirmary, London).
 Margaret Easton Belsham (Matron, London Homœopathic Hospital).
 Comyns Berkeley, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.P.
 James Cantlie, C.M., F.R.C.S.
 Emma Alice Cattell (Private Nurse).
 Cornelia Cave-Browne-Cave (District Nurse, North London District Nursing Association).
 Rachael Annie Cox-Davies, R.R.C. (Matron, Royal Free Hospital, London).
 Anne Campbell Gibson (late Matron, The Infirmary, Birmingham).
 Annie Warren Gill, R.R.C. (Lady Superintendent, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh).
 John Glaister, M.D., F.F.P.S. (Glasgow).
 Mary Charlotte Good (Private Nurse).
 Elizabeth Graham (Scottish Association of Trained Nurses).
 Louisa Victoria Houghton (Matron, Guy's Hospital, London).
 Amy Sarah Hughes (General Superintendent, Q.V.J. Nurses).
 Josephine Latter, Honorary Diplomat in Nursing, R.B.N.A. (late Matron, Chelsea Infirmary, London).
 Annie McIntosh (Matron, St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London).
 Donald James Mackintosh, M.V.O., M.B., C.M.
 Eveline Marcon (Sister in Charge, Trained Nurses' Institute, St. Bartholomew's Hospital).
 Janet Melrose, R.R.C. (Matron, Royal Infirmary, Glasgow).
 William Minet (Barrister-at-Law).
 Eliza Weir Mowat (Matron, Whitechapel Infirmary, London).
 Ellen Mary Musson, R.R.C. (Matron, Birmingham General Hospital).
 Herbert J. Paterson, M.C., M.A., M.B., F.R.C.S.
 Sir Edwin Cooper Perry, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Mary Elizabeth Ann Ray, R.R.C. (Matron, King's College Hospital, London).
 James Ritchie, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Mary Clewley Sinzinenex, Diplomat in Nursing, R.B.N.A. (Matron, Queen Alexandra's Hospital for Officers, London).
 Margaret Elwin Sparshott, R.R.C. (Lady Superintendent, Royal Infirmary, Manchester).
 The Hon. Arthur Stanley, C.B., M.P.
 Alicia F. J. Lloyd-Still (Matron, St. Thomas's Hospital, London).
 Sarah Ann Swift, R.R.C. (Matron-in-Chief, Joint War Committee).
 Constance Emily Temple Campbell Thomson (late Sister, Middlesex Hospital).
 William Bezly Thorne, M.D., M.R.C.P.
 Horace George Turney, M.D., F.R.C.P.
 Clara Elizabeth Vincent, R.R.C. (Lady Superintendent, Royal Infirmary, Leicester).
 Jane Harriett Walker, M.D.
 Elizabeth Jane Probert Williams (Private Nurse).
 Elizabeth A. Montgomery Wilson, R.R.C. (Matron, King Edward VII's Hospital, Cardiff).

The first Council may elect not more than six additional members on the nomination of the present Irish Board of the College of Nursing, Limited.

Except as hereby provided, the provisions in the Principal Charter, with regard to the General Council and the Executive Committee, are hereby rescinded and shall cease to have effect.

The Council may delegate any of their powers to a committee or committees, consisting of members of the Council with or without any other persons not members of the Council.

BRANCHES AND BOARDS.

The Corporation may found Branches of the Corporation and Local Boards whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere, and may form Consultative Boards and Examination Boards which shall have such rights, duties, and privileges as may be determined by the Council.

EXPULSION OF MEMBERS.

The provisions with regard to the power of the General Council to expel from the Corporation or suspend from membership contained in the Principal Charter, are hereby rescinded and, in lieu and place thereof, the Council shall have power to expel from the Corporation or suspend from membership any Member who, after full inquiry in such manner as may be prescribed by the Bye-Laws for the time being in force, shall be determined by the Council to be unworthy to remain a Member of the Corporation.

BENEVOLENT FUNDS.

The Helena Benevolent Fund and the Settlement Fund of the said Royal British Nurses' Association shall be maintained and administered by the Council.

BYE-LAWS.

The Bye-Laws contained in the Schedule hereto shall be the Bye-Laws of the Corporation until altered, changed or annulled in accordance with the provisions of the Principal Charter and this Charter.

The Bye-Laws of the Royal British Nurses' Association dated the 10th day of June 1898 are hereby annulled.

We shall publish the proposed Bye-Laws next week.

NATIONAL UNION OF TRAINED NURSES.

As a result of the N.U.T.N. enquiry into the teaching given in training schools, the Medical Committee of the National Council for Combating Venereal Diseases has passed the following resolution:—

"The Medical Committee consider it desirable that nurses should receive special instruction in Venereal Diseases especially as regards the dangers of infection."

DOLLIS HILL HOUSE AUXILIARY HOSPITAL.

Open-air treatment in a large number of diseases and operation cases, must, of necessity, appeal to the modern and enlightened nurse. It is the work of Dame Nature to care for her stricken children, and we can imagine no class of sufferers she would more successfully treat than that of our wounded soldiers.

For the carrying out of this treatment the authorities of the Endell Street Military Hospital have acquired Dollis Hill House as a Auxiliary Hospital, to which the men are drafted to complete their convalescence. This fine house, standing at a high altitude and commanding a magnificent view of the surrounding country and in close proximity to the fine Gladstone Park, was once the favourite retreat of Mr. Gladstone, who frequently sought refuge there from his arduous duties. Mark Twain also occupied the house for one summer, and congratulated the Willesden people on their possession of such a rural park "within a biscuit throw of London."

Such personalities create an atmosphere in places where they have dwelt, and thus Dollis Hill House is fortunate within and without. There is accommodation for fifty-two patients, and this number has been made possible by the addition of the open-air huts. Some few beds are placed upon the verandah itself, but the more desirable plan is adopted in the majority of cases—of beds being in wards which open out on the verandah beyond. This minimises the inconvenience which would arise in very rough and inclement weather, and in no sense depreciates the treatment, as the verandahs are roofed with glass, but are quite open in front. In very boisterous weather, however, the sail-cloth curtains can be drawn, still plenty of air entering.

The Commandant, Mrs. Aubrey Richardson, is a daughter-in-law of Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, who was one of the pioneers of open-air treatment, and she has been able to contribute some very valuable suggestions.

The "Newfoundland" hut is supported by members of St. John's Ambulance Association in Newfoundland, and the beds in another hut are supported by the scholars in the various Council

schools of the neighbourhood. One of the nursing staff has fashioned very cleverly in cotton wool a model of the ship *Matthew*, in which the discoverers of Newfoundland sailed.

A ward on the first floor is reserved for cases for whom open-air treatment is unsuitable.

Operation and nerve cases derive great benefit from the treatment and the patients themselves much appreciate it.

They are, of course, well supplied with warm clothing and hot bottles.

The Lady Superintendent, Mrs. Clayton, is the wife of a local medical man now at the Front, was trained at the London Hospital, and held the post for four years of Sister at the Bristol Royal Infirmary. She is assisted by two trained Sisters, two Masseuses, and a staff of V.A.D. assistants. Two School Nurses in the neighbourhood give some of their spare time for relief work.

We understand that the nursing arrangements



DOLLIS HILL HOUSE
AUXILIARY HOSPITAL. CLASS A.

are satisfactory and harmonious—each one being content to work in her own sphere, thus obtaining the best results possible.

The medical staff at Endell Street are well pleased with the progress of their patients, and the men themselves speak highly of the care and attention they receive.

Many of these sick lads, far away from home and friends, deeply appreciate the home-like atmosphere of the hospital. One man, on his second admission, remarked that it was like coming home.

All nurses are familiar with the hospitalised appearance of patients, who, after severe operations, have to remain long in an enclosed ward, and how often their convalescence seems to "stick."

Recovery at Dollis Hill is a much more satisfactory and rapid process. It is to be hoped that the example of open-air treatment for our sick soldiers will be widely followed.

H. H.

APPOINTMENTS.

MATRON-NURSE.

Crewkerne Hospital, Crewkerne—Miss L. Barry Peers has been appointed Matron-Nurse. She was trained at the Bristol Royal Infirmary, and has been Out-patient Sister at the Royal Hospital, Sheffield, Sister at the Taunton Hospital, at the Plymouth and East Cornwall Hospital, and at No. 5 War Hospital, Exeter.

NIGHT SISTER.

Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Hull—Miss Bertha Ellison has been appointed Night Sister. She was trained at the Stockport Infirmary and has been Staff Nurse at the Gravesend Hospital, and the Sheffield City Hospital, and Sister-in-Charge of the V.A.D. Hospital at Ashford, Kent.

SISTER.

Kensington Infirmary, Marloes Road, Kensington, W.—Miss Eleanor Alice Godwin, Miss Ethel Mason, and Miss Mair Jones, trained at the Kensington Infirmary, and, holding its three years' certificate, have been promoted to the position of Sister. Miss Godwin and Miss Mason have also had four months' midwifery training at the Infirmary, and gained the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

HEALTH VISITOR.

Carshalton Urban District Council.—Mrs. H. Whitworth-Smith has been appointed Health Visitor. She was trained at the Royal Infirmary, Montrose, and at Glasgow Maternity Hospital. She has been School-nurse and Health Visitor for the Brighton Corporation, Sister in Children's Ward, St. Marylebone Infirmary, and a Red Cross Sister to date.

Brierfield Urban District Council.—Mrs. Annie Alcock has been appointed Health Visitor. She was trained at the General Hospital, Bristol, and at the Queen's Nurses' Home, Llanelly, and has, amongst other appointments, held the positions of School Nurse at Wakefield, Inspector of Midwives at Warrington, and Health Visitor at Willesden.

HEAD NURSE.

Union Infirmary, Horncastle.—Miss Lily Elizabeth Brady has been appointed Head Nurse. She was trained at the Croydon Workhouse Infirmary, and has since been Night Superintendent at Harton Institution Hospital, and at the Union Infirmary, Bromsgrove.

CHARGE NURSE.

Booth Hall Infirmary for Children, Manchester.—Miss Annie Shaw has been appointed Charge Nurse. She was trained at the Union Infirmary, Oldham, where she temporarily held the position of Night Superintendent. She has also had experience of district and private nursing.

PRESENTATION.

On the occasion of her resignation from the Matronship of the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary, Wigan, which post she has held for the last twenty-six years, Miss K. V. Macintyre was presented by the members of the nursing staff with a beautiful ornamental mahogany bureau, and by the domestic staff with a handsome piece of silver plate.

On the completion of the twenty-first year of her Matronship Miss Macintyre was also presented with a silver tea service and a bracelet by a large number of her former Sisters and nurses, and she will be followed in her well earned retirement by the good wishes of the many nurses whom she has trained during her long career.

NURSING ECHOES.

Mr. Gerard Smith has some amusing recollections of "St. Bart's, 1875-76," under "Tom Smith My Uncle," in *St. Bartholomew's Hospital Journal*. Those of us who remember "Tom" Smith will recognise the stories as unmistakably his. For instance, here is one:—

"When chatting in his quiet-voiced way with a woman at Bart's, on whom he had operated the day before, he said: 'I did not ask you what is your occupation; I know you are not married.' She said she was a cook. He replied, with a distressed air: 'Why did I not know this before operating? I have been looking for an opportunity to kill a cook for weeks!'

"I remember his auscultating a child's chest, and listening (without a stethoscope) to the voice sounds. He asked the child: 'Are you married?' and being answered 'No,' wishing for a further test, he asked: 'Not at all?'

"His introduction of bright-coloured ribbons upon straps, wherewith a child might be rewarded as a great treat by being tied down on his back for hours, in cases where such a posture was needed, is one instance of his methods at Ormond Street. The children were delighted with the treat."

"An elderly nurse at Bart's was fond of long words (there were some nurses then who had no facility with anatomical terms). She once took a remark of Tom Smith's about the mucous membrane to refer to the macintosh sheet in use; and he always asked her for the mucous membrane afterwards when he wanted the sheet."

The *Australasian Nurses' Journal* announces that, to November 9th, £5,657 16s. 5d. had been subscribed to the Edith Cavell Memorial Fund. A Home of Rest for Nurses is being endowed out of the Fund.

KENSINGTON INFIRMARY NURSES' LEAGUE.

The fourth Annual Meeting and Reunion of the Kensington Infirmary Nurses' League, held by kind permission of the Guardians in the Board Room on Wednesday, January 3rd, was a delightful function. The guests were received by Miss Alsop, the Matron, and the Rev. A. Lombardini, Chaplain at the Infirmary, and Editor of the *League Journal*. Many members had come from long distances, and there was

The preacher at the choral evensong was the Rev. Eardley Wilmot, whose sermon was greatly appreciated by those present, and the carols sung by the nurses added to the festive character of the service.

Amongst those present were Miss Wilde (Chairman of the Infirmary Committee), Miss A. C. Gibson (late Matron of the Dudley Road Infirmary, Birmingham), Miss Gittens (late Matron of the Beckett Street Infirmary, Leeds), Dr. and Mrs. Potter, Dr. and Mrs. Coles, and many others.



THE CHURCH OF ST. ELIZABETH, KENSINGTON INFIRMARY, SHOWING THE NEW REREDOS,
THE SANCTUARY PAINTINGS, AND TWO OF THE PANEL PICTURES.

a large attendance, the opportunity for social intercourse being greatly enjoyed.

At 4.30 a general move was made to the Church of St. Elizabeth, which, owing to the energy of the Chaplain, is becoming the shrine of many beautiful things, notably the picture by Mr. Frank Brangwyn—"Mater Dolorosa Belgica."

By the kindness of Mr. Lombardini, we are able to publish a picture of the church, which indicates the beauty of the sanctuary and chancel.

At the close of the service many of the wards were visited, and tea, coffee, and other refreshments were hospitably served in the Nurses' Home. Amongst others we were glad to meet Sister Mary Walton, of the Territorial Force Nursing Service, who has been decorated by the King with the Royal Red Cross for her services at the 4th Northern General Hospital, Lincoln, and whose portrait is here reproduced.

The evening entertainment, held in an empty ward in the maternity block, was a huge success, the opening selection from "Craco-

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MRS. BUNTING.

Virol strengthens the mother and the child through the mother. It is invaluable to both in the critical months preceding birth and after.

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"INGRAMS, HACKWICK,
LONDON."

vienne" (Paderewski), was, in Dr. Hickox's hands, a musical treat. The clever Lollipop Coons were warmly applauded, and the poetical children's play, "Stella's Fairies," written by Miss G. Smythe and played most delightfully by small children, ought to have a most successful future. Two other plays, "Between the Soup and the Savoury" and "The Case for Eviction," caused much amusement and pleasure, as did the songs and recitations and stories of Mr. Yates, Mr. E. Glossop Such, Mr. Harfield and Mr. Yates, and the dance of Miss Shirley Garner.

Between the plays the medals and prizes won by the nurses in May and November were presented by Lady Carson, to whom a warm welcome was extended by Mr. Lombardini.

The names of the successful candidates were announced by Dr. Potter, the medals presented being awarded in connection with both the May and the November examinations. Dr. Potter stated that the probationer nurses had attended three series of lectures given by the Matron, Dr. Coles, and himself. The examination had been conducted by an outside examiner, Dr. Seymour Taylor. The results were as follows:—

Gold Medallists.—(May examination), Nurse Mayhew, since promoted to the position of Chief Sister of the operating theatres. (November examination), Nurse Brady.

Bronze Medals were awarded to Nurses Southam, Mason, K. Jones, Blackburn, Marfell, Thacker, Cleary, Banham, Godwin, Cooper, Pratley, Ella Jones, Dawson Morgan, Hart, Quilleash, Mackay, Aubin, Capelli, and Mair Jones. Dr. Coles, who examines the nurses in anatomy and physiology, also gave two prizes to the best candidates, the fortunate recipients being Nurse Tobin (watch), and Nurse Manning (silver purse).

The medals and prizes were then presented to the nurses by Lady Carson, who pinned on the former, and spoke a few words to each nurse.

Then came a little episode unexpected by the Master of the Ceremonies, when Lady Carson presented to Mr. Lombardini a cheque from the Matron and nurses to help him with the expenses of his League.

A cordial vote of thanks to Lady Carson was moved by Miss A. C. Gibson, who said that for thirty years she had been devoted to the cause of Poor Law infirmaries, and her greatest interest in life was to promote their welfare

and that of the nurses. She felt deeply the nobility and responsibility of the calling, and that the exercise of patience and tact required of Poor Law nurses would be of immense value to the newly qualified nurses in their future lives. They already saw what an advantage it was to be trained in an infirmary, and they would feel this more as years went on.

The resolution was seconded by Miss Alsop, who said they were all most grateful to Lady Carson for coming that evening.

In reply, Lady Carson said how very pleased she was to be there. "You," she said, "are so hard-working, and I am so lazy. I am glad to do any little thing I can."

M. B.



SISTER MARY WALTON, R.R.C.
Member Kensington Infirmary Nurses' League.

WORD FOR THE WEEK.

A picket frozen on duty;
A mother starved for her brood;
Socrates drinking the hemlock;
The Man upon the Rood.
And millions, who humble and nameless,
The straight hard pathway trod,
Some call it Consecration,
And others call it God.

CHELSEA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

This year the Christmas festivities, organised by the Ladies' League of the Chelsea Hospital for Women, were brought to a conclusion last Saturday afternoon, when a delightful entertainment and tea were given in the new hospital for the patients.

The new hospital, which was opened in July last by H.M. the Queen, is carrying on, under greatly improved conditions its valuable work for women suffering from the diseases to which their sex in particular is liable. The wards, small as in the old hospital, are of homely and very attractive appearance, the out-patient department, where the entertainment took place, is excellently arranged and equipped, and when the new Nurses' Home is built the full advantage of the whole scheme will be realised. The Queen has in many ways given her invaluable support to the undertaking, and most generous assistance has also been received from the late Earl Cadogan, who gave the site, worth £22,000, from the Trustees of the Zunz Bequest, who, by recent payment of £5,000, have completed their grant of £10,000 and from the Chairman, Mr. Dyer Edwardes, who released the hospital from a mortgage of £4,000.

At present fifty-seven of the eighty beds are in occupation for patients, the remainder are being used by part of the nursing staff until the new Nurses' Home is built. A sum of £23,000 is still needed.

Those on the look-out for a very valuable hospital to support might pay a visit to the Chelsea Hospital for Women, when we feel sure the Secretary, Mr. Herbert H. Jennings, will enlist sympathy for the good work.

SUPPLY OF NURSES COMMITTEE.

The Supply of Nurses Committee has sent in its report to the War Office. In the meanwhile we hear constantly of trained nurses whose services do not appear to be required. It is specially hard that such nurses should be required to get and pay for uniform at their own expense. If not called up in three months, why not send in the bill to the Matron who advised the expenditure?

EDITH CAVELL HOMES.

The Committee of the Edith Cavell Homes of Rest for Nurses are making an urgent appeal for funds, signed by the Chairman, Lieut. Colonel Sir Richard C. Temple, Bart., C.B. It is claimed that there is great need for such Homes of Rest for both military and civil nurses. Subscriptions can be sent to the Hon. Secretary, at 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

CANADIAN ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE.

We regret that we have not space this week in which to comment on the Report of Colonel H. A. Bruce, Special Inspector General on the above Service. We shall refer to the matter in a future issue.

BOOK OF THE WEEK.

"BECAUSE IT WAS WRITTEN."*

The pathos of this book lies in the dedication, "To my only son, who fell in action against the Prussians"; also that it is not a work of the imagination, not a romance, but rather a record—the tale of several lives that were caught in the maelstrom of war—lives which this authoress knew intimately.

The scene opens on the verandah of a lovely villa at Peterhof, on the Baltic Sea, where two women were sitting in close conversation. The theme was the betrothal and marriage of the younger, a beautiful, fair-haired girl of eighteen. The elder woman was the rich and unhappy wife of Count Serge Wolynsky, a man high in the Russian social circle, whose infidelities were notorious.

His wife, still young, was of noble character and of attractive personality, and the young doctor, Cyril Kouzminsky, in attendance upon her frail little stepson, gradually grew to love devotedly this injured, dignified woman.

Little Macha, impatiently waiting for the coming of her young fiancé, a handsome young officer in the uniform of the Cuirassiers of the Guards, was all unaware of the black thunder cloud which threatened Europe in the August of 1914. The news that he brought on his eagerly-expected arrival fell like a bomb, shattering the young girl's radiant happiness.

The chronicle goes on to tell of her marriage and parting with her young husband, of the avowal of love between Serge Wolynsky's unhappy wife and Cyril, of their determination not to expose themselves to temptation, and her urging of him to offer his services to his country.

"Start as soon as you possibly can, though my heart breaks at the thought of your going."

"Beautiful you are, Wera; beautiful in your body as in your soul. I feel all unworthy, but still, I know we could never go on as we are. Out there—oh, I must say it just once—your love will make me strong—keep me strong to do the great work Russia will ask of her men."

"God have you always in his keeping, my hero."

Frivolous little Macha and eventually Wera both train as Sisters of Charity and work under the Red Cross. Wera for a time has to remain by the bedside of the little dying Wania, who on his deathbed sends for his father and requests him to love again his wife.

Wera, with the remembrance of Cyril's love, promises her husband, who is overcome with remorse for his former conduct, that she will remain faithful to him, ere he too takes up arms for his country.

Simply, but with convincing realism, are presented terrible incidents of the war.

Particularly horrifying is the description of the brutality of Von Hindenburg, who had, through

* By Princess Catherine Radziwill. Cassell & Co., London.

false information, lured General Samsonoff to throw his army on a road that he had thought shorter than the one he had been prescribed to use. This road had led him into the heart of the Mazurian lakes. As soon as the army had reached a particular spot Von Hindenburg had flooded the country behind him, so that nearly the whole of the Second Army had been drowned or suffocated in the swamps, whence it could not escape. It was on this occasion that Wolynsky redeemed his ill-spent life. In the terrible experiences of that awful time, when the shrieks of his unhappy comrades, who were gradually suffocating in the mud from which they could not escape, pierced his ears, the young colonel, gay, debonair, devil-may-care man of the world, completed his transformation. A pathetic incident was the gradual disappearance in that awful grave of his horse, while he himself was only saved by holding on to the branches of a tree. The man working to save the miserable beast, saw, too, large tears fall from its eyes and down its face as it looked at its master for the last time.

As Wolynsky was slowly dragging himself along he came upon a soldier who was lying half buried. The man proved to be George Dansky, the husband of little Macha.

When daylight broke out and the two men looked at each other, they saw that streaks of grey had appeared in their hair and they scarcely knew each other, so terribly had this night of horrors aged them.

Wolynsky performed heroic feats in getting his friend in safety to the hospital. Truly a terrible picture is drawn in this chapter.

Tragedy upon tragedy falls upon the happy group which we met at the commencement of the book.

Gallant young George is killed, and the news of his death results in the premature birth of his child and the death of his young wife. Cyril, the young doctor, is killed, and Wera is left to tend her husband, whose legs have both to be amputated, and the infant child of George and Macha.

And we must remember that this is not a romance, but a record of real people, typifying, no doubt, countless others.

H. H.

COMING EVENTS.

January 11th.—Society for the State Registration of Trained Nurses: Meeting of the Executive Committee, 431, Oxford Street, London, W. 4 p.m.

January 18th.—Royal British Nurses' Association. Special General Meeting, Lecture Hall, Royal Society of Medicine, 1, Wimpole Street, London, W. 2.30 p.m.

January 18th.—Central Midwives Board. Monthly Meeting, Queen Anne's Gate Buildings, S.W. 3.30.

January 20th.—League of St. Bartholomew's Hospital Nurses: The Winter General Meeting, Clinical Theatre, 3.0 p.m.; Social Gathering, Nurses' Sitting Room.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Whilst cordially inviting communications upon all subjects for these columns, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not in ANY WAY hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

LORD KNUTSFORD AND REGISTRATION.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—In reading Lord Knutsford's Notice to the London Hospital Nursing Staff I almost felt I was living in the dark ages! The same hoary arguments, which are no arguments at all, but prejudiced opposition. The mind of this gentleman appears to have shrunk to the narrow limits of the one and only hospital in the whole wide world! He once told me through the press that we need not go to America to learn what is best for nurses in this country. Now that is precisely where I would respectfully recommend him to go, where he could talk with women in the nursing world who never stand still, but march courageously "breast forward"; those who have worked for, and won, State Registration in *forty-two States*; women with broad and open minds and generous spirits stretching far beyond the confines of any individual hospital. These women, with many of whom it has been my pleasure and privilege to talk, would, I am sure, be glad to give the mind of Lord Knutsford a wholesome stretch. They would tell him how many and great had been the benefits wrought through State Registration of Nurses, how deeply the nurses appreciated the reform, and what a high ethical and educational standard it had set up. While there, he should cross the border, and go into Canada. I could give him letters of introduction to friends of mine in Toronto and Montreal. They could present to him visions of progress there, and high aspirations that would make it impossible ever to say again that we need not go to the American Continent to learn what is best for British nurses. I wonder if Lord Knutsford has ever read Mackay's poem on the three preachers, in which he depicts three types of mind, namely: 1. The Retrograde, 2. The Stagnant, 3. The Progressive. In the mouth of the Stagnant he puts these words: "*Change is rash, and ever was so; we are happy as we are.*" He makes the Progressive say: "*Standing still is childish folly, going backward is a crime. Onward, ye deluded nations, onward, keep the march of time.*"

BEATRICE KENT.

DISTINCTIVE UNIFORM FOR M.A.B. NURSING STAFF.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—With reference to the recent decision of the Metropolitan Asylums Board regarding the supply of uniform dresses to the staffs of the various fever hospitals and asylums under their control, I note with surprise that in future all grades are to wear the same Oxford

shirting, with a distinctive badge or stripe on the arm to denote the rank of the individual.

In the fever hospitals the different grades comprise the following:—

1. Sisters who hold a certificate of general training from a recognised training school.
2. Staff nurses who also hold a certificate of general training, and who are gaining their fever experience.
3. Assistant nurses without previous training.
4. Probationers receiving fever training.

In the asylums the various grades include not only trained and untrained nurses, but also attendants, cook, seamstress, etc.

It will thus be seen that an outsider will have difficulty in distinguishing between the trained sister and the probationer whom she is training.

In the army, I know, one uniform prevails for the nursing sisters and staff nurses; but these all are trained, and each holds a certificate from a recognised training school, which makes all the difference.

I know there may be difficulties at the present time in obtaining different materials for all grades, and on the score of economy much may be said in favour of one uniform with a distinctive stripe or badge for the lower grades, but this arrangement should not include the trained nurse.

If a high standard of work and discipline is to be maintained, and the tone raised in these hospitals, the position of the sister must be strongly defined and safeguarded, if the best women are to be attracted to these institutions.

Having held appointments in two M.A.B. hospitals, and also in two provincial hospitals, and knowing the difficulty of obtaining suitable women as ward sisters, I cannot help expressing the opinion that this very retrograde step on the part of the Metropolitan Asylums Board is one which will surely be resented by the numerous trained nurses in their employ, and prevent others making application for the various posts.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

EXCELSIOR.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I would esteem it a favour if you would insert the following in your NURSING JOURNAL. I read with disgust, that the suggestion had been made by the M.A.B. that the Sisters should wear the same dress material for their uniform as other members of the nursing staff and the domestic staff. I consider it most degrading to the whole nursing profession.

M.A.B. SISTER.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I have heard a good deal of adverse comment on the decision of the Metropolitan Asylums Board to put the members of its nursing staff of all grades into Oxford shirting, and to indicate their rank by distinguishing chevrons and badges, and by their caps. Of course, we are a very conservative profession.

For instance, how slow we were to give up stuff dresses for Ward Sisters. Now it is recognised that all grades in attendance on the sick must wear washing dresses. Why should not all wear the same colour? Once we have recovered from the shock of such an innovation there seems no valid reason why not. We have only to call to mind that all ranks in the Army from the rawest recruit to the most distinguished Field Marshal are wearing khaki, yet everyone can distinguish an officer from a private, and the rank of a staff officer with his scarlet band and gold lace is patent to all. So do not let us hastily condemn the action of the M.A.B. in altering the uniforms of its nursing staff.

Yours very truly,

OPEN MINDED.

[As we go to press we have received a private communication dealing with this subject, the gist of which we hope, by permission, to publish next week.—ED.]

THE GUINEA WORM.

To the Editor of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING.

DEAR MADAM,—I have read with much interest the article on Guinea Worm in the current issue of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING, as some years ago I saw a good many of these cases as Matron of a tropical hospital. The method of winding the guinea worm out round a match was not approved by the medical officers in charge of that hospital, because there was a great danger of the worm breaking, in which case the part left behind was liable to give trouble. As the guinea worm is enclosed in a capsule the correct treatment, provided the capsule was intact, was held to be to dissect it out. There could then be no question of any portion of the worm being left behind.

It is interesting to know that the guinea worm objects to the dripping of cold water and may be induced to vacate its habitat by its application. I have not seen this method employed.

I am, dear Madam, yours faithfully,

MATRON.

OUR PRIZE COMPETITIONS.

January 20th.—A patient becomes unconscious from cerebral hæmorrhage; what would you do in such a case? In the event of the patient becoming helpless from hemiplegia afterwards, indicate how you would nurse the case?

January 27th.—What are the causes of dysentery, and how is it treated?

PAPER SUPPLY RESTRICTIONS.

TREAT YOURSELF TO THE B.J.N. FOR 1917.

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Prize Competition.

RULES FOR COMPETITION.

1. Any reader of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF NURSING may compete for the prize of **FIVE SHILLINGS** which will be paid to the **writer of the best article of from 300 to 750 words on the following subject—**
"A patient becomes unconscious from cerebral hæmorrhage; what would you do in such a case? In the event of the patient becoming helpless from hemiplegia afterwards, indicate how you would nurse the case."

The dated Coupon for January 13th, published on this page, must be cut out by the Competitor, and enclosed with the article she sends, with her full name and address inserted. This answer should be posted not later than **January 13th**, to the Editor, 20, Upper Wimpole St., London, W., marked on the envelope "Prize Competition." **The Name of the Winner of the Prize and the Prize Article will appear on January 20th, 1917.**

2. The Editor's decision must be accepted by each Competitor as final and unquestionable.

Prize Competition Coupon

January 13th, 1917

Name of Competitor

Address

The Midwife.

CENTRAL MIDWIVES BOARD.

DECEMBER EXAMINATION.

At the examination of the Central Midwives Board, held on December 13th, in London and the Provinces, 282 candidates were examined, and 218 passed the examiners. The percentage of failures was 22.7.

LIST OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.

LONDON.

British Hospital for Mothers and Babies.—L. Harries, D. L. Jagger, E. Miller.
City of London Lying-in Hospital.—M. A. Colchester-Wemyss, C. Pyke.
Clapham Maternity Hospital.—E. Lepp, A. E. Richmond, C. A. Taylor, M. Ticehurst, A. M. Woods.
Croydon Union Infirmary and Kensington Union Infirmary.—D. B. Reeves.
East End Mothers' Home.—E. H. Austrin, E. M. Rubython, A. K. Russell, E. Tomlin.
General Lying-in Hospital.—M. A. Kelly, E. M. May, I. R. Miles.
Guy's Institution.—G. M. S. Barton, F. E. Dunkerley, M. A. Shepherd, E. C. Starte.
Kensington Union Infirmary.—E. T. Mason.
London Hospital.—S. E. Allen, P. R. A. Sharpe.
Maternity Nursing Association.—G. M. Ellis, E. S. Mabbott, M. A. Maskill, H. M. Price.
Middlesex Hospital.—M. R. Simons.
New Hospital for Women.—M. Bristow, A. B. Musckett.
Plaistow Maternity Charity.—P. M. Baker, L. J. Bint, E. K. Booth, F. Champion, C. H. Chapman, G. E. Collett, T. G. Davis, B. Falconer, F. M. M. Fryar, E. E. Gogle, E. M. Goodman, B. E. Hoppe, E. A. Jones, L. Jones, M. Jones (Carnarvon), C. E. Kerrin, E. F. Lazarus, E. E. Mayger, G. F. Millwood, A. E. Patching, L. Patterson, M. A. Payne, M. F. Potter, M. B. Richardson, E. Rowlands, J. Salmon, E. A. Shaw, D. M. Steggle, M. Teeling, M. E. Utterton, M. L. Wyatt.
Queen Charlotte's Hospital.—E. K. Baker, A. S. Bevis, A. V. Blackham, L. M. Brierley, R. E. Bryett, K. M. East, G. M. Gill, A. P. Green, K. E. Kindell, F. E. Kirby, A. J. M. Le Bihan, E. Oake, L. H. Tindle, T. R. Vickery, A. Williams.
Salvation Army Mothers' Hospital.—N. L. Floyd, A. M. Lamb, R. L. Riley, F. Smith, C. F. Tye.
St. Marylebone Workhouse Infirmary.—H. Madigan.
South-Western Maternity Home and Kensington Union Infirmary.—M. K. Norminton.
University College Hospital.—J. Howard.
Wandsworth Union Workhouse.—A. K. Green.

PROVINCES.

Aldershot: Louise Margaret Hospital.—E. E. Taylor.
Aston Union Workhouse.—F. A. Brandon, M. B. Rayment, W. Walshe.
Birkenhead Maternity Hospital.—M. L. Eaves, E. J. Evans, E. Lawton, M. Rigby.
Birmingham Maternity Hospital.—R. M. Bethell, G. E. Corfield, E. L. Hall, A. F. Hartley, P. G. Higgins, E. Hopley, A. H. E. Impey, E. M. Jones, A. M. M. Lymer, F. E. Walsh, H. Youle.
Birmingham Workhouse Infirmary and Aston Union Workhouse.—E. M. Parker.
Birmingham Workhouse Infirmary, and Selly Oak Union Infirmary.—E. J. Lewis, H. L. Middleton, S. J. Quilter, N. Smallman.
Brighton Hospital for Women.—P. M. Dillon, L. G. Shrimpton, E. M. Squier.
Bristol General Hospital.—M. E. Page.
Bristol Royal Infirmary.—D. Cook, S. M. Jones, E. M. Stevenson, A. T. Tazewell, W. M. Thomas.
Devon and Cornwall Training School.—E. C. Austin, M. L. Danby, C. Davis, V. E. E. May, B. A. Parkhouse, M. L. Rice.
Devonport Military Families' Hospital.—E. Catterall.
Derby: Royal Derbyshire Nursing Association.—M. H. Bennett, G. M. Bowman, E. L. Cannell, M. B. Chapman, E. Marley, J. S. Williams.
Essex County Cottage Nursing Society and Plaistow Maternity Charity.—M. C. Clement.
Hastings District Nursing Association.—L. King.
Huddersfield District Nursing Association and Huddersfield Union Infirmary.—H. Lyons.
Herts County Nursing Association.—E. M. Oakman, A. E. Stanyon.
Ipswich Nurses' Home.—L. M. Rogers.
Kingswood District Nursing Association.—M. M. Cann, F. M. Ervin.
Leicester Maternity Hospital.—C. E. Claypole, F. Pemberton.
Leicester Union Infirmary.—G. Gardner.
Liverpool Maternity Hospital.—E. Armitage, A. B. Carless, M. Denny, J. M. Donaldson, J. Glaister, L. B. Hoyle, B. E. Lamb, M. A. L. Sutton, B. Wilson.
Liverpool Workhouse Hospital.—E. Walker, G. Wall.
Manchester: St. Mary's Hospitals.—A. Dawber, S. E. Evans, J. Hampson, M. G. McDonald, M. E. Roberts, M. Turner.
Manchester Workhouse Infirmary, and Manchester St. Mary's Hospitals.—A. Davenport, M. Masheter, H. A. Smith.
Newcastle-on-Tyne Maternity Hospital.—J. Crocker, E. A. Thomson.
Portsmouth Military Families' Hospital.—E. M. Roberts.
Royal Derbyshire Nursing Association and Stobhill Hospital.—M. Steele.

Sheffield: Jessop Hospital.—E. Cutts.
 Staffordshire Training Home for Nurses.—F. L. France, E. P. Parsonage, M. H. Roberts.
 Walton: West Derby Union Infirmary.—F. Bellion, M. E. Donaldson.
 West Riding Nurses' Association.—E. Goward.
 Wilts County Nursing Association.—L. Baldry, S. Hulbert, M. Smithers.
 Wolverhampton District Nurses' Home.—M. A. McArdle, E. Miles.

WALES.

Cardiff: Q.V.J.N.I.—H. M. Edmunds, E. Evans, R. Griffiths, A. Jones.
 Cardiff Union Hospital.—V. B. Kerr.
 Monmouthshire Training Centre.—L. Hodges, M. J. Jones, M. Manders, M. Thomas.
 Swansea District Nursing Association.—P. Howell.

SCOTLAND.

Dundee Maternity Hospital.—A. Addison, E. R. Murdoch, A. M. Rattray.

IRELAND.

Dublin: National Maternity Hospital.—E. Blackmore.
 Dublin: Rotunda Hospital.—R. Isaacson, A. A. Spencer.

PRIVATE TUITION.

A. E. Amott, I. Bagley, E. E. Childe, M. A. Gray, B. A. Greenhalgh, S. Hall, E. M. Jarrett, E. J. Lewis, M. M. Millard, A. L. Pennington, M. Porter, M. E. Robinson, E. Routledge, E. Smith.

PRIVATE TUITION AND INSTITUTIONS.

Birmingham Maternity Hospital.—C. A. Butler, E. Hillman.
 Manchester: St. Mary's Hospitals.—M. A. Chadwick, L. Edmondson.
 Fulham Midwifery School.—E. Denniff, N. Hyland.
 East End Mothers' Home.—E. Kenion.
 General Lying-in Hospital.—E. Sullivan.

NURSE'S PRESENTIMENT.

The following story is told by *The Daily Mail*:—"While a maternity nurse, attending Mrs. Addison, Sub-Postmistress of Griffithstown, Monmouthshire, was walking home yesterday she had a presentiment that her patient and the child were in danger. Hurrying home, she prevailed upon her husband, a member of the local fire brigade to go to the post office, where he found the bedroom occupied by Mrs. Addison and her baby to be on fire. "He removed the mother and child and extinguished the fire, which had originated in a wooden beam near the fireplace."

The National League of Physical Education and Improvement, 4, Tavistock Square, London, W.C., has produced a striking series of wall charts, price 2s. each, post free, which would be most useful to lecturers to mothers. Chart No. 5, "Why is it wrong to give your baby a 'comforter' or 'dummy'?" with four illustrations, is reproduced as a leaflet at 6d. a dozen, and should do useful service.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE WORK.

PRIZE ESSAY.

The Essay on Maternity and Child Welfare Work for which the Royal Sanitary Institute awarded a prize of £50 and a medal to Miss Isabel Macdonald, A.R.San.I., and Miss Kate Cropper Atherton, A.R.San.I., can now be obtained from the Offices of the Royal Sanitary Institute, 90, Buckingham Palace Road, S.W., price, one shilling net. It is matter for congratulation that this prize offered by the Institute, in open competition, for the best Thesis setting out a complete and practical scheme for Maternity and Child Welfare, suitable for adoption by Local Authorities, should have been won by a trained nurse in conjunction with a colleague.

Amongst the matters requiring attention, the writers include the securing of a clean milk supply, infant clinics and consultation centres in rural areas, the adoption of "mothercraft" as a compulsory subject in girls' schools. We cordially endorse this view, and consider the Thesis should be of much use to Local Authorities; although, for reasons mentioned in our editorial columns, we are averse to the notification of pregnancy which the Thesis appears to advocate.

THE LADY WILLINGDON MATERNITY HOME.

A branch of the Lady Willingdon Maternity Hospital has been opened at Colaba. "The hospital"—says the *Nursing Journal of India*—"stands in a garden compound facing the Bombay Harbour, a most delightful situation both for air and view. There are eight beds and the same number of cots. Off the ward is a labour room supplied with everything necessary. There is a very nice bathroom with a stove in it for heating water quickly. The linen cupboard is well stocked, as also the storeroom. The ward is surrounded by a broad verandah, and on it some comfortable chairs have been placed, presented by a kind friend for the use of the patients. There are at present two Indian nurses in charge, both Cama trained; they look very nurse like and capable; their white uniforms are simple and becoming. They take all normal cases; any case likely to be abnormal is not admitted but sent on to the Cama Hospital. If a case is admitted and the nurses find they cannot manage it, they telephone for a doctor. The nurses' quarters are very comfortable, and they are taking great pride in putting pretty things in them. The place is spotlessly clean and very well ordered. Miss Thacker is to be congratulated on having trained at her hospital two Indian nurses who have responded so well to the training." Lady Willingdon, who has just been awarded the Decoration of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India by the King, is the wife of the Governor of the Presidency of Bombay.

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